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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 196[illegible]

WALLACE GLICK, by His Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, Individually,
Appellants,

vs

BALLENTINE PRODUCE INCORPORATED, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

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ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI.

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

Appellants appeal from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Missouri entered on November 8, 1965 holding a $25,000 limitation provision of the wrongful death statute constitutional. This statement is submitted to demonstrate the jurisdiction of this Court and the substantial character of the issues involved.

OPINIONS BELOW

The opinion of the Supreme Court of Missouri, Division No. 2, is reported at 396 S. W. 2d 609. Copy of this opinion is attached as Appendix A. The Circuit Court of Clay County dismissed the cause without opinion and the Supreme Court of Missouri denied the motion for rehearing or to transfer to court *en banc* without opinion.

A related case, *Glick et al.* v. *Ballentine Produce, Inc.*, No. 431 this term, certiorari denied, 382 U.S. 891, was reported below at 343 F. 2d 839.

JURISDICTION

Action herein was brought for the wrongful deaths of appellant Wallace Glick's father and brothers. Prayers for compensatory damages were $162,000 for the father's death and $100,000 each for the brothers' deaths. The Missouri Supreme Court has expressly ruled that Mo. R.S. 1959, § 537.090, which purports to limit recovery for wrongful death to $25,000 is constitutional and expressly directs the trial court to limit appellants' pleading in the trial of the case on the merits to the statutory limits. It is submitted that, despite the language of the Missouri Supreme Court in its remand, it has effectively made a final adjudication of the rights of the parties as to the causes of action resting in appellants for a full recovery for wrongful death. It left nothing to the discretion of the trial court as to the cause stated at common law (Count I) and left nothing to its discretion regarding the amount of prayers in Counts III and IV.

Judgment was rendered and entered on November 8, 1965, motion for rehearing or to transfer to court *en banc* was denied December 13, 1965, and notice of appeal was filed March 8, 1966 in the Supreme Court of Missouri. 28 U.S.C. § 1257 (2) is believed to confer jurisdiction.

"This Court has long given the jurisdictional statute a practical rather than technical construction." Counsel's brief in *Mercantile Nat. Bank* v. *Langdeau*, 371 U.S. 555, 9 L. Ed. 2d 523, 1164 (paraphrasing *Cohen* v. *Beneficial Loan Corp.*, 337 U.S. 541, 546, quoted in *Construction Laborers* v. *Curry*, 371 U.S. 542, 549). See *Note and Comment*, 73 *Yale L. J.* 515 (1964). The constitutional issues raised herein are at an end with the decision below. They have reached a "definitive stop." Mr. Justice Harlan, citing *Republic Natural Gas Co.* v. *Oklahoma*, 334 U.S. 62, 71, in *Mercantile Nat. Bank* v. *Langdeau*, 371 U.S. 555, 574 (dissent).

Mr. Justice Brennan has noted a continuing shift from abstract rules of law to justice in its fullest sense (Law Day Address, Kansas City, Missouri, April 30, 1966) and it is submitted that the constitutional issues herein should be definitely settled so that a rule of justice can prevail in the ever-increasing wave of wrongful death cases coming to issue.

STATUTE INVOLVED

Mo. R.S. 1959, § 537.090 (Laws 1955, p. 778, § 3)

Amount of damages recoverable

In every action brought under section 537.080, the jury may give to the surviving party or parties who may be entitled to sue such damages, not exceeding twenty-five thousand dollars, as the jury may deem fair and just for the death and loss thus occasioned, with reference to the necessary injury resulting from such death, and having regard for the mitigating or aggravating circumstances attending the wrongful act, neglect or default resulting in such death.

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether Mo. R.S. 1959, § 537.090, is repugnant to the due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment, *U.S. Const.*, in arbitrarily limiting recovery for wrongful death.

2. Whether the statute cited is in violation of the privileges and immunities clauses of Art. IV § 2 and the 14th Amendment, *U.S. Const.*

STATEMENT

Appellants filed wrongful death actions against Respondents as follows (Appendix A, pp. A1-A2):

Count I—Common Law

Death of father:	$162,000
Death of sons:	$100,000 each death

Count III—Statutory

Death of father:	$162,000 compensatory damages
	$100,000 exemplary damages

Count IV—Statutory

Death of sons:	$100,000 compensatory damages, each death
	$100,000 exemplary damages, each death

The trial court dismissed the pleading without opinion (R. 26-28). Appellants' motion for new trial set forth the constitutional points, referring specifically to Art. IV § 2 and the 14th Amendment, *U. S. Const.* (R. 28-30). On appeal to the Missouri Supreme Court, the constitutional issues were ruled on directly by the holding that the statute was constitutional under Missouri and United States Constitutions (Appendix A, pp. A10-A13).

THE QUESTIONS ARE SUBSTANTIAL

Appellants contend that the right to life and full recompense for the wrongful taking thereof lies at the foundation of American justice. It has only been because of misconceptions and the fact that money recoveries for personal injuries less than death have, until recent years, been at levels comparable to maximum death statute limitations of those few states having such legislation that the constitutional issues have not been previously analyzed by this Court.

Chief Justice Frantz of the Colorado Supreme Court considers the question substantial "because life is recognized in both the Federal and State Constitutions as being something to which persons have a right, and since the Constitutions do not operate in a vacuum, this right has its correlative, a duty. . . ." (Quotation of excerpts from Justice Frantz' address, May 8, 1963, continues, and the same philosophy is expressed in his words contained in *Taylor* v. *Welle*, 143 Col. 37, 352 P. 2d 106, 109-112, dissenting). . . .

> "In 1776 a philosophy of government was stated in the Declaration of Independence. This philosophy of government is so familiar to all of us that I hesitate to do more than remind you that it recognized certain truths as being self-evident, that among the truths so recognized was that we are endowed by our Creator with certain unalienable rights, among them the right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, and that governments are instituted among men to secure these rights. . . .
>
> "Article XIV of the Federal Constitution . . . provide(s) that no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law. My right to life is an inalienable one; it cannot be taken away

without due process of law. There is no due process of law in a wrongful death statute which provides inadequate damages, which denies to an estate the right to proceed in lieu of a decedent wrongfully killed, or which denies to the wife and children the right to recover for the loss of companionship, guidance, the love and affection and other essentials which naturally flow from family ties. . . .

"To recognize a natural right and then to say that no duty was violated in the breach of that right results in a denial of that right. Rights only have quality and quantity if there is a corresponding duty in connection with the right. This is the concept of both the moral and civil law.

"A right to life, a right to enjoy life, involves a corresponding duty on the part of others to recognize and honor the right. To deny the duty is to rob the meaning of the right of all content. Hence, the court, under the Bill of Rights, should exercise its great resources to see to it that a remedy is provided to the estate of a decedent and to the members of his family, in order that they may be compensated for the damages that have been sustained by reason of his wrongful death."

Likewise, Professor Keeffe declares that "there is good reason to believe 'a complete misunderstanding has existed in the American courts on the subject for too many years.'" Keeffe, "Piercing Pearson," 29 *J. Air. L.* 95, 104 (1963). He continues:

"By limiting recovery, the state takes money from the decedent's estate for the benefit of operators of automobiles and airplanes. . . .

"When a man such as Pearson, worth $133,943.47, is wrongfully killed in Massachusetts, his personal representative should be paid that amount, not limited to $15,000. That is why the Massachusetts statute is called 'a back-

up statute.' It encourages automobile drivers who hit someone to back up and kill him so as to take advantage of the statutory limit for wrongful death actions. A more fundamentally unjust statute is hard to imagine. . . .

"(B)oth the American Bill of Rights and the 14th Amendment carry certain Natural Law rights against the state. Certainly, it is a Natural Law right that calls for protection in Pearson as well as a constitutional one.

"Under the 14th Amendment, such a taking denies Pearson the 'privileges and immunities' of an American citizen and it denies him 'equal protection of the laws' in that other Americans, of other States including Massachusetts and citizens of other countries may sue in Massachusetts and elsewhere and recover the fair value of their lives free from the arbitrary $15,000 limit of Massachusetts."

It is the deprivation of this right to sue to recover a fair value for death that grounds appellants' submission here.

CONCLUSION

For the reasons stated, the questions presented by this appeal are substantial and of public importance. It is respectfully submitted that probable jurisdiction should be noted.

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APPENDIX A

Opinion Below

WALLACE GLICK, by his Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, individually, Appellants,

v.

BALLENTINE PRODUCE INCORPORATED, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased, Tom Joseph Jones, and Miller Chevrolet Company, Respondents.

No. 51298

Supreme Court of Missouri,

Division No. 2.

Nov. 8, 1965.

Motion for Rehearing or to Transfer to Court En Banc Denied Dec. 13, 1965.

EAGER, Presiding Judge.

In this rather unusual action Wallace Glick, a minor, sues for the death of his father, Marvin Glick, and Bessie McGinty, his mother, sues for the deaths of two other minor sons, Philip Glick and Robert Glick. We shall disregard entirely one unrelated claim against Allstate Insurance Company stated in Count II of the amended petition; that is not shown to have been disposed of, but the judgment was rendered without a jury and it was expressly made a final judgment for the purpose of appeal. See Rule 82.06, V.A.M.R. In Count I the minor plaintiff and his mother seek recovery, respectively, for the deaths as at common law, the minor praying a recovery

of $162,000 damages for his pecuniary loss, and his mother asking $100,000 for the death of each of her two deceased minor sons. Bessie McGinty, as guardian and curator, was substituted in this count for the next friend who initially sued for Wallace Glick. In Count III Wallace Glick, adopting the facts stated in Count I (to be related), seeks recovery under § 537.080 of our death statute for the death of his father (the widow obviously not having sued within six months) but prays a recovery of $162,000 as compensatory damages and $100,000 as exemplary damages. In Count IV Bessie McGinty, likewise, seeks recovery under that statute for the deaths of each of her deceased minor sons, but prays a recovery of $100,000 plus $100,000 as "exemplary" damages for the death of each son. In each of the last two counts it is alleged that the negligence of the defendants was of an "aggravated nature amounting to wanton disregard for life or limb."

The appeal has been dismissed by stipulation as to two of the original defendants, Joseph Jones and Miller Chevrolet Company. The claims of Bessie McGinty for the death of her sons, common law and statutory, include Ballentine Produce Incorporated, as a defendant; those of Wallace Glick do not. All such claims, however, include defendants Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed as Administratrix of the estate of William Claire Reed.

The facts alleged in the petition are, as briefly as they may be recited: that Marvin Glick and his three sons were driving south on U. S. 71 By-Pass on October 14, 1962, at a point about 1.3 miles south of the Clay-Jackson County line; that their car was struck by a truck of Ballentine Produce Incorporated, driven by one William Riley Mason, and that sundry specified negligence of that driver (primary and humanitarian) "contributed" to the

cause of the collision; that as a direct result of this collision the father and two of the sons (now deceased) were thrown to the pavement of the highway being "mortally wounded by impact to each and every tissue and cell of their bodies"; that "following in time by a few minutes" the defendant Charles James Harris (as agent for C. J. Harris), defendant Tom Joseph Jones (as agent of Miller Chevrolet Company), and (original) defendant William Claire Reed, all traveling north, collided with the persons of the three Glicks "as they lay on the roadway," and that the negligence of each such driver, primary and humanitarian, stated in sundry specified particulars, "contributed to the cause of said collisions" and that as a direct result of the collisions by such subsequent (following) drivers with the three persons "each and every tissue and cell of the bodies of said persons sustained injury which contributed to their respective deaths * * *." It was also alleged that defendant Reed was a resident of Clay County; he subsequently died and his Administratrix was substituted. Ballentine is an Arkansas corporation; the Harrises were residents of Kansas. Reed was served personally, Ballentine and the Harrises under the "Long-Arm" statutes (§§ 506.200-506.320, RSMo 1959, V.A.M.S.[1]).

All defendants attacked the petition by motions: Ballentine by motions to dismiss for lack of jurisdiction and improper venue, and because the amended petition failed to state a claim on which relief could be granted to either plaintiff with respect to any of the claims; the Harrises by motions to quash and to dismiss because of lack of jurisdiction and improper venue; defendant Reed, Administratrix, by motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim against her in any count upon which relief could

1. All statutory references will be to that revision, unless otherwise stated.

be granted. Jones and Miller Chevrolet also filed motions which need not be specifically described. The grounds of the motions attacking jurisdiction and venue were that no valid, joint cause of action was stated against Reed, the only resident defendent, that the claim against him (and his Administratrix) was colorable, and that he was fraudulently joined for the purpose of establishing jurisdiction and venue under § 508.010(3). On October 12, 1964, the court sustained the motions to dismiss of all such defendants and entered an order dismissing the first amended petition as to each such defendant; it was also provided in the order that it should be deemed a final judgment as to such parties for the purpose of appeal. The order did not state the ground or grounds upon which the motions were sustained,—i. e., whether on the merits for failure to state a cause of action against each defendant, or for lack of jurisdiction and improper venue. Normally, we would thus assume that the order was on the merits, but since the Harrises only raised the questions of jurisdiction and venue the contrary seems to be indicated here.

[1, 2] We first inquire therefore whether, on this record, the court had jurisdiction of the persons of the defendants and if the venue was proper under § 508.010(3). In order to establish the venue the plaintiff must, of course, state a cause of action against the resident defendant, but nevertheless if it appears to be clear from the records, pleadings, and facts adduced that the resident defendant cannot be held liable on any reasonable ground or theory, and that plaintiff must be presumed to have known this, the joinder cannot be justified and the cause should be dismissed. Diehr v. Carey, 238 Mo.App. 889, 191 S.W.2d 296; Lichterman v. Crockett, Mo., 331 S.W.2d 607. On the other hand, if it appears that plaintiff had reason honestly

to believe on the facts that he had a joint cause of action against the resident defendant, along with the others, and if he has stated such a cause of action, the case should not be dismissed as based upon a fraudulent joinder. Such motions are presented (or should be) under Rule 55.31; the movant carries the burden of persuasion and, if proof be necessary, the burden of proof. The cases last cited recognize that a plaintiff may not succeed merely by stating a paper case against the resident defendant and that the court may and should, if need be, look into the facts. If this can be accomplished by affidavits, well and good; if not, the court may hear evidence.

[3-6] The real gist of the contention concerning jurisdiction and venue boils down to the effect of the allegation of the amended petition, stated or adopted in all three counts, that after the first collision with Ballentine the father and the two sons, thrown to the pavement by that impact, were "mortally wounded." This, defendants argue, means that they were *dead* and that Reed, the resident defendant (and presumably the others), could not have been liable even for contributing to cause any of the deaths; also that plaintiffs are bound by the allegations of their petition. Baysinger v. Hanser, 335 Mo. 1042, 199 S.W.2d 644; M.F.A. Mutual Ins. Co. v. Hill, Mo., 320 S.W.2d 559. Counsel also say that the allegation just mentioned is so inconsistent with the later allegations regarding contribution to the deaths, that it nullifies the later allegations. While, from the standpoint of the plaintiff, the use of the term "mortally wounded" would seem to have been very inept, we do not construe it as the equivalent of "dead." We do construe it to mean that these persons had been injured to such an extent that they would eventually die from the injuries; but, even so, if life still existed there remained a right not to be

injured further (with an immediate termination of life) by others. Herke v. St. Louis & S. F. R. Co., 141 Mo.App. 613, 125 S.W. 822. In this we do not infer the actual existence of any negligence on the part of the subsequent drivers; but such negligence is alleged. The law recognizes that where "'the concurrent or successive negligence of two persons, combined together, results in an injury to a third person, he may recover damages of either or both and neither can interpose the defense that the prior or concurrent negligence of the other contributed to the injury.' 1 Thompson on Negligence, § 75." Berryman v. People's Motorbus Co. of St. Louis, 228 Mo.App. 1032, 54 S.W.2d 747, loc. cit. 749. See also: Willey v. Fyrogas Co., 363 Mo. 406, 251 S.W.2d 635; Layton v. Palmer, Mo., 309 S.W.2d 561, 66 A.L.R.2d 1242; Domitz v. Springfield Bottlers, 359 Mo. 412, 221 S.W.2d 831; Brantley v. Couch, Mo.App., 383 S.W.2d 307. As stated in the last case at loc. cit. 310: "'* * * According to the great weight of authority, where the concurrent or successive negligent acts or omissions of two or more persons, although acting independently of each other, are, in combination, the direct and proximate cause of a single injury to a third person, and it is impossible to determine in what proportion each contributed to the injury, either is responsible for the whole injury, even though his act alone might not have caused the entire injury, or the same damage might have resulted from the act of the other tort-feasor, and the injured person may at his option or election institute suit for the resulting damages against any one or more of such tort-feasors separately, or against any number or all of them jointly. The injured person is not compelled to elect between the tort-feasors in invoking a remedy to obtain compensation. * * *'" In Willey, supra, it is pointed out that liability is not defeated by the fact that the negligence of one defendant

may precede or follow that of another in point of time. The facts of Berryman, supra, are particularly analogous here. See, also, generally, Thompson v. Louisville & N. R. Co., 91 Ala. 496, 8 So. 406; Micelli v. Hirsch, Ohio, 83 N.E.2d 240. There is also a close analogy between this situation and certain of the accident insurance cases which hold that if an accident is the immediate cause of death there is liability, and that it is immaterial what diseases or physical conditions might have been present, even if they would eventually have caused death acting alone. Roberts v. Woodmen Accident Co., 233 Mo.App. 1058, 129 S.W.2d 1053; Fetter v. Fidelity & Casualty Co., 174 Mo. 256, 73 S.W. 592, 61 L.R.A. 459, 97 Am.St.Rep. 560; Mutual Benefit Health & Accident Ass'n v. Francis, CA 8, 148 F.2d 590. If that principle is to be applied to insurance companies, we see no reason why it should not also apply generally. We note here that the brief of appellants has not been too helpful to us on this point.

[7, 8] Thus, the amended petition on its face does not fail to state a joint cause of action against Reed's Administratrix. So far as the facts are concerned, counsel for Jones and Miller Chevrolet attached to their motions his affidavit verifying all the allegations upon information and belief. In so far as these related to our present inquiry, they were (ignoring obvious conclusions) that plaintiffs had no "proof, witnesses or evidence proving or tending to prove" that the acts of Reed caused or contributed to cause any of the deaths, Plaintiffs' counsel subsequently filed his affidavit, stating that he had personally undertaken the investigation and that in his opinion there was admissible evidence tending to prove that the negligence of Reed and of Jones and Miller Chevrolet contributed to the deaths; also, that plaintiffs had a photograph, taken by the first law enforcement officer at the fatal scene,

"showing the bloody Reed car very shortly after it had been lifted by wrecker from the body of one of the decedents." These affidavits are somewhat sketchy and conclusionary; however, on the present record we hold that defendants have not shown that the joinder was pretensive or fraudulent and that plaintiffs did not in good faith join Reed. On this record the jurisdictional motions should have been overruled.

[9] Since the case is thus to be remanded, we proceed to the other points. Plaintiffs have attempted to allege common law actions for the deaths in Count I of the amended petition. The defendants, naturally, assert that there is no such existing right and we agree. Plaintiffs' counsel attacks vigorously the validity of the English nisi prius decision in Baker v. Bolton (1808), 1 Camp. 493, 170 English Reports 1033. In that case the court said in part (the action being one for the death of plaintiff's wife): "* * * the jury could only take into consideration the bruises which the plaintiff had himself sustained, and the loss of his wife's society, and the distress of mind he had suffered on her account, from the time of the accident till the moment of her dissolution. In a civil Court, the death of a human being could not be complained of as an injury; and in this case the damages, as to the plaintiff's wife, must stop with the period of her existence." Counsel now insists that this was dicta; however, the courts of England admittedly followed the decision, and Lord Campbell's Act was enacted in 1846, with a preamble which recited that there was then no cause of action at law for death by wrongful act. That act has generally been accepted as a parliamentary recognition of the pre-existing rule, and it has also served as the model for all subsequent statutory rights of recovery for death by wrongful act. We do not intend to be led into the fruitless task of attempting to up-

set all the law on this subject, English and American, since 1808. Counsel cite textwriters, Bar Journal articles and even a speech by a judge to the general effect that the rule of Baker v. Bolton was "barbarous," that no satisfactory reasons were given or authority cited, and that the whole rule is simply wrong. Origin of Rule in Baker v. Bolton, 32 L.Q.Rev. 431, by W. S. Holdsworth; 48 ABA Journal 877, Arthur John Keeffe; Tiffany, Death by Wrongful Act, 2nd Ed., Ch. 1; Burdick, Law of Torts, 4th Ed., 290 et seq., speech of Judge Frantz of Colorado on May 8, 1963. The only Missouri case cited, James v. Christy (1853), 18 Mo. 162 has been discussed and distinguished in Cummins v. Kansas City Public Service Co., 334 Mo. 672, 66 S.W.2d 920, loc. cit. 922.

[10] To the effect that there is no common law right of action in Missouri for wrongful death see the following: Barker v. Hannibal & St. Joseph R. Co., 91 Mo. 86, 14 S.W. 280; Allen v. Dunham, 188 Mo. App. 193, 175 S.W. 135; Clark v. Kansas City, St. Louis & C. R. Co., 219 Mo. 524, 118 S.W. 40; Jordan v. St. Joseph Ry., Light, Heat & Power Co., 335 Mo. 319, 73 S.W.2d 205; Cummins v. Kansas City Public Service Co., 334 Mo. 672, 66 S.W.2d 920; Demattei v. Missouri-Kansas-Texas R. Co., 345 Mo. 1136, 139 S.W.2d 504; Baysinger v. Hanser, 355 Mo. 1042, 199 S.W.2d 644; Knorp v. Thompson, 352 Mo. 44, 175 S.W.2d 889; Plaza Express Co. v. Galloway, 365 Mo. 166, 280 S.W.2d 17; Nelms v. Bright, Mo., 299 S.W.2d 483; Frazee v. Partney, Mo., 314 S.W.2d 915. Other cases might also be cited. We decline to overturn this Missouri law of well over a century's duration on the strength of scattered voices of protest and criticism. Even if there *had been* a common law right of action for death in Missouri prior to our first statutory enactment, the statute itself, when enacted, precluded that right and encompassed the whole field. *There*

is no common law right of action for wrongful death in Missouri. Count I of the amended petition stated no claim on which relief could be granted to either plaintiff.

The next point is whether Counts III and IV stated causes of action under the death statute. The position of plaintiff's counsel here brings to mind the statement of the court in the companion case of Glick v. Ballentine Produce, CA 8, 343 F.2d 839, 844, that: "* * * they [plaintiffs' counsel] obstinately refused the opportunity to amend their complaint to state a cause of action. Perhaps they are more desirous of attempting to establish a new principle." We do not have an affirmative record here of leave to amend, but neither do we have an indication of any attempt or request to amend in the particulars attacked. Counsel apparently seeks to state claims under § 537.080, which gives the right to sue for a wrongful death, but ignores the limitation upon the amount of recovery fixed by § 537.090. He apparently recognizes the binding effect of § 537.070, which describes and limits the persons who may sue and the limitations in time, both under that (penalty) section and under § 537.080. Counsel's position seems to be that the limitation in § 537.090 upon the amount of recovery is unconstitutional. He cites again and quotes a speech of Judge Frantz of the Supreme Court of Colorado to the effect that under the Bill of Rights the courts shall be open to all people, a remedy afforded for every injury, and that the courts must provide a remedy to enforce constitutional mandates where none already exists. In that speech it was also supposedly stated (which, of course, merely becomes here an argument of counsel) that "there is no due process of law in a wrongful death statute which provides inadequate damages * * *." Counsel cite: In re French, 315 Mo. 75, 285 S.W. 513, 47 A.L.R. 688, and Neely v. St. Francis Hospital & School of Nursing, Inc., 192 Kan.

716, 391 P.2d 155. The first case is so wholly different on its facts that it does not merit discussion. In the second, the Kansas Court held that a statute exempting nonprofit hospital corporations from attachment and garnishment, *except* on obligations to the state or its subdivisions or on contract claims, contravened the Bill of Rights, in that it denied a remedy to some creditors and not others. The court had previously renounced its doctrine of charitable immunity and the new legislation was apparently intended as an answer to that ruling. We do not consider that opinion as persuasive here.

[11, 12] Counsel deals in the utmost generality with this point, relying on the principle of the right to a remedy for every injury (Art. 1, § 14, Mo.Const.), due process (§ 10) and the equality of rights under the law (§ 2). We find nothing in plaintiffs' citations or arguments which indicate any constitutional infirmity in a limitation on the amount of recovery in a death action. The legislature *created* the right of action where none existed before, and it may condition the right as it sees fit. It is worthy of note that we have not been cited to a single case, nor have we found any, where this limitation on the recovery has ever been questioned in Missouri as unconstitutional. We note that § 537.070, sometimes called the "penalty" section, also carries its own limitation. The amounts so provided in the two sections have been increased from time to time since our first enactment in 1855 (R.S.Mo. 1855, Vol. 1, pp. 647-649). The legislature has thus indicated a specific intent that the pecuniary limitations included should be an integral part of the act, and it has never evidenced any intent that such limitations were separable and could be held invalid without destroying the entire act. Our Workmen's Compensation Act has been held constitutional against sundry attacks; it has been held not to constitute a

special law or an arbitrary classification, not a denial of equal protection, and not violative of due process. Waterman v. Chicago Bridge & Iron Works, 328 Mo. 688, 41 S.W.2d 575; DeMay v. Liberty Foundry Co., 327 Mo. 495, 37 S.W.2d 640; Holder v. Elms Hotel Co., 338 Mo. 857, 92 S.W.2d 620, 104 A.L.R. 339; and this, despite the fact that it constitutes a complete substitution for the common law remedies (with specific exceptions). Sheets v. Hill Bros. Distributors, Inc., Mo., 379 S.W.2d 514. Counsel sought to distinguish that situation by the argument that there the legislature *gave something* to claimants. True, it gave to some a limited recovery for injury by accident occurring without negligence; but, at the same time, it limited the recovery of all those employees injured by negligence who *would* otherwise have had a common law right of action against their employers for the wrong. We see no difference in principle, and the limitations of our act do not infringe any constitutional rights. These plaintiffs had a valid, enforceable remedy under the act, like all other similar claimants; they may certainly not seek to use parts of the act and ignore a vital, integral and inseparable limitation. We have noted, more specifically, that in Richards v. United States, CA 10, 285 F.2d 521, at p. 525, the court said: "A right of action for wrongful death exists by statute in Missouri. Nelms v. Bright, Mo., 299 S.W.2d 483. * * * And at the time of such airplane crash, it was further provided by statute in Missouri that damages not to exceed $15,000 might be awarded for wrongful death. R.S.Mo. 1939, § 3654. No limitation in respect to amount of damages is provided by statute in Oklahoma. But in creating the statutory right of action for wrongful death, it was competent for Missouri to fix the maximum amount of damages recoverable in an action under such statute." This was affirmed at 369 U.S. 1, 82 S.Ct. 585, 7 L.Ed.2d 492.

[13] Finding thus that the pecuniary limitations are constitutional, we must still determine whether plaintiffs have stated causes of action in Counts III and IV. The defendants insist that by refusing to abide by the damage limitations of the act and by claiming exemplary damages as separate items, they have failed to bring themselves within the act and do not state a cause of action in either count. Various Missouri authorities hold that in order to recover under the act one must bring himself strictly within its provisions. Nelms v. Bright, Mo., 299 S.W.2d 483; Barker v. Hannibal & St. Joseph R. Co., 91 Mo. 86, 14 S.W. 280; Clark v. Kansas City, St. Louis & C. R. Co., 219 Mo. 524, 118 S.W. 40; Demattei v. Missouri-Kansas-Texas R. Co., 345 Mo. 1136, 139 S.W.2d 504; Martin v. Southwestern Bell Telephone Co., 344 Mo. 83, 125 S.W.2d 19; Fair v. Agur, 345 Mo. 394, 133 S.W.2d 402. Generally speaking, these cases deal with questions concerning the presence or absence of a necessary party or parties and the necessary allegations concerning the existence or nonexistence of certain relatives as well as the time of filing suit. Such things are vital, not only to a recovery but often to the very stating of a cause of action. We have found only one case where a plaintiff has been so bold as to sue under the statute for excessive amounts. Perkins v. Wilcox, 294 Mo. 700, 242 S.W. 974. There a widow pleaded, and the trial court submitted, a claim for $10,000 actual damages and $15,000 punitive damages, for the death of her husband. The judgment recovered was for $10,000 actual and $10,000 punitive damages. This court reversed on the merits, holding that there was insufficient evidence of causation, but we note that the court did rule the case as one constituting an action under the statute. It said in part, loc. cit. 976: "This case seems to have been tried by the court and counsel for respondent in utter disregard of either the statute or common law. There could be no recovery in a death case under the latter, for the obvious reason that a personal right of action dies with the per-

son. Considered as a suit under the statute, the maximum amount of recovery in a death case is $10,000, and yet the plaintiff sued for $25,000, and the court actually permitted a judgment to be entered for $10,000 as compensatory damages, and a like amount for exemplary damages. The death of plaintiff's husband occurred on April 8, 1919, and we will dispose of the case as a statutory action, under sections 5426, 5427, R.S. 1909 (now sections 4218 and 4219, R.S.)." We hold that the mere presence of a statement of and a prayer for excessive damages does not prevent the petition from stating a claim for relief under the statute, if it is otherwise sufficient. No points are briefed here of insufficiency in parties or time of filing suit. Counsel for plaintiffs would certainly be well advised to amend his petition in the respects indicated, if he is subsequently given the opportunity. Of course, the trial court may always control the extent of recovery at the submission of the case. We are not favorably impressed with the persistency of counsel in thus flouting our statutes and our adjudicated cases.

[14-16] There is no recovery in a death case for punitive damages, as such. Such a petition may plead, and appropriate instructions may submit, the question of "mitigating or aggravating circumstances," if the evidence justifies it. Williams v. Excavating & Foundation Co., 230 Mo.App. 973, 93 S.W.2d 123, 127; Hertz v. McDowell, 358 Mo. 383, 214 S.W.2d 546. While added damages because of "aggravating circumstances" may, in a sense, be considered as punitive in nature, they are not to be submitted as such nor are they to be submitted separately, nor is any total verdict and judgment to exceed the statutory limit. Within that total limit the jury may exercise a broad discretion. Hertz, supra; Huffman v. Mercer, Mo., 295 S.W.2d 27. Defendants insist that plaintiffs may not amend so as to state a claim after the passage of the one year period of limitation. Forehand v. Hall, Mo., 355 S.W.2d 940. We

have held that the amended petition does state a claim, though very ineptly. And in so holding we may state that we have kept primarily in mind the interests of the plaintiffs themselves, feeling that they should not be penalized by the failure or refusal of their counsel to follow the long established guidelines of the law.

The judgment of dismissal as to defendants Ballentine Produce Incorporated, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William C. Reed, deceased, is reversed. That judgment had no reference to Count II against Allstate Insurance Company, and the present appeal was dismissed as to defendants Jones and Miller Chevrolet Company. The reversal of the judgment leaves pending the motions of defendants Ballentine, Harris and Reed. On the record as it now stands those motions should all be overruled as to Counts III and IV, and the trial court is directed to so order, unless in its discretion it determines to hold a factual hearing before or at trial on the questions raised concerning the alleged fraudulent joinder of the defendant Reed; in that event, an appropriate order may follow the hearing. We have discussed that question sufficiently to state our views rather clearly. Assuming a determination of the foregoing questions, and if the court retains jurisdiction, all motions to dismiss should be sustained as to Count I which properly raise the point that such count does not state a claim on which relief can be granted. If proper application is made for leave to amend Counts III and IV, as it is indicated herein that they should be, such leave should be granted, within reasonable limits.

The judgment is reversed and the cause remanded for further action in accordance with this opinion.

All of the Judges concur.

APPENDIX B

Judgment Below

(November 8, 1965)

Wallace Glick, by His Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, Individually,
Appellants,

vs. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Clay County
Allstate Insurance Company et al., Ballentine Produce Incorporated, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased,
Respondents.

Now at this day come again the parties aforesaid, by their respective attorneys, and the court here being now sufficiently advised of and concerning the premises, doth consider and adjudge that the judgment aforesaid, in form aforesaid, by the said Circuit Court of Clay County rendered, be reversed, annulled and for naught held and esteemed. It is further considered and adjudged by the court that the said cause be remanded to the said Circuit Court of Clay County for further proceedings to be had herein, in conformity with the opinion of this court herein delivered; and that the said appellants recover against the said respondents their costs and charges herein expended, and have execution therefor. (Opinion filed.)

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1968

No. ~~1850~~ 168

WALLACE GLICK, by His Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, Individually,
Appellants,

vs.

BALLENTINE PRODUCE INCORPORATED, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased,
Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

APPELLEES' MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL

and

BRIEF OF APPELLEES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL

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IN THE

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER TERM, 1965

No. 1350

WALLACE GLICK, by His Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, Individually,
Appellants,

vs.

BALLENTINE PRODUCE INCORPORATED, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased,
Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

APPELLEES' MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL

Come now appellees Ballentine Produce Incorporated, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed, Ad-

ministratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased, and for their Motion to Dismiss this appeal state:

1. The appeal does not present a substantial Federal question because:

(a) No cause of action for wrongful death exists at common law, and Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, is an inherent part of the wrongful death law validly created, conditioned and limited by the legislature of the State of Missouri.

(b) Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, does not abridge or affect any privileges or immunities of appellants guaranteed by the Federal Constitution and, therefore, cannot be repugnant to Amendment XIV, U. S. Constitution.

(c) Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, does not deprive appellants of or affect any right of property protected by the Federal Constitution and, therefore, cannot be repugnant to Amendment XIV, U. S. Constitution.

(d) Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, does not discriminate against appellants and, therefore, cannot be repugnant to Amendment XIV, U. S. Constitution, as a denial of equal protection of the laws.

(e) Appellants are citizens and residents of the State of Missouri and, therefore, Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, cannot and does not deprive appellants of any privileges and immunities under Article IV, Section 2, U. S. Constitution.

For the above and foregoing reasons, Appellees pray the order of the Court dismissing this appeal.

Respectfully submitted,

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IN THE

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vs.

BALLENTINE PRODUCE INCORPORATED, Charles James Harris, C. J. Harris, and Alice J. Reed, Administratrix of the Estate of William Claire Reed, Deceased,
Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI

BRIEF OF APPELLEES IN SUPPORT OF MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL

ARGUMENT

This appeal is predicated upon the proposition that Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, is unconstitutional by reason of being repugnant to Amendment XIV and Article IV,

Section 2, U. S. Constitution. Section 537.090 limits recovery to a maximum of $25,000.00, as part of the wrongful death law created by statutory law of the State of Missouri. Prior decisions of this Court have clearly and finally determined that such an action may be created and validly conditioned by a state legislature. This Court has long since established, by its holdings, that no action for wrongful death exists at common law and that any such rights may be validly created and conditioned by a state, and that such rights are not guaranteed or protected by the Federal Constitution nor are they repugnant to it. Because of these well-established principles, there is no substantial Federal question raised on this appeal.

I

No Cause of Action for Wrongful Death Exists at Common Law, and Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, Is an Inherent Part of the Wrongful Death Law Validly Created, Conditioned and Limited by the Legislature of the State of Missouri

Appellants have no rights which are abridged or denied by the Missouri wrongful death law, both because there is no such action at common law and because the State may validly create, condition and amend any such rights by statute.

This Court succinctly stated the maxim many years ago in *Insurance Company* v. *Brame*, 95 U.S. 754, l.c. 756:

> "The authorities are so numerous and so uniform to the proposition, that by the common law no civil action lies for an injury which results in death, that it is impossible to speak of it as a proposition open to question. It has been decided in many cases in the English courts and in many of the State courts, and no deliberate, well-considered decision to the contrary is to be found. * * *"

This proposition has been affirmed and accepted by both the Federal and Missouri Courts. *Panama R. Co.* v. *Rock*, 266 U.S. 209; *Richards* v. *United States*, 369 U.S. 1; *Glick* v. *Ballentine*, Mo. Sup., 396 S.W.2d 609.

Recognizing the need to provide for controversies and rights growing out of relations between people within its borders, the State of Missouri enacted the wrongful death law of Missouri. In so doing, it made Section 537.090 an inherent part of the wrongful death law, conditioning and limiting the law by providing for maximum recovery of $25,000. *Glick* v. *Ballentine*, supra; *Richards* v. *United States*, supra.

Such a law, providing damages for civil injuries, not recognized by the common law, is properly within the power of the State to make provisions for the controversies and rights that may grow out of the relations of its people. *Atchison, T. & S.F. Ry. Co.* v. *Nichols*, 264 U.S. 348, 352. Since this wrongful death action is a right both given and created by the State Legislature, it can most assuredly be conditioned or limited and such condition or limitation cannot raise any Federal constitutional question because it does not affect any right pre-existing the enactment of the statute.

II

Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, Cannot Be an Abridgment of Privileges and Immunities Guaranteed by Amendment XIV, U. S. Constitution

There is no cause of action for wrongful death at common law and the statute in question here is an inherent part of the wrongful death law of the State of Missouri, created and properly conditioned and limited by the legislature of that state (Point I, supra).

The right to sue and recover damages for wrongful death is, therefore, a right or privilege of state citizenship, not of national citizenship, and is not protected by the privileges and immunities clause. *Snowden* v. *Hughes*, 321 U.S. 1. In that case, the Court held, l.c. 6, 7:

> "The protection extended to citizens of the United States by the privileges and immunities clause includes those rights and privileges which, under the laws and Constitution of the United States, are incident to citizenship of the United States, but does not include rights pertaining to state citizenship and derived solely from the relationship of the citizen and his state established by state law."

III

Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, Does Not Affect Any Right of Property Guaranteed by Amendment XIV, and Cannot Be a Deprivation of Property Without Due Process of Law

Since an action for wrongful death does not exist in common law, and in any event, is not a right guaranteed by the Federal Constitution, Section 537.090 cannot constitute taking of property without due process of law.

A concise summary of the rights protected by the Fourteenth Amendment was given in the case of *Screven County* v. *Brier Creek Hunting and Fishing Group*, (5th Cir.) 202 F.2d 369, l.c. 371:

> "The Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments did not create any new rights to life, liberty, or due process of law. These rights had existed for Englishmen since Magna Charta. The Declaration of Independence and the Revolution of 1776 merely declared and established these rights for the American Colonies. The Tenth Amendment reserved them to the people of the newly created states; the Fifth Amendment protected them from molestation by the newly created federal govern-

ment; and the Fourteenth Amendment safe-guarded them from violation by the several states of the re-welded union. These were common-law rights, which the people of this nation have sought by three federal constitutional amendments to preserve inviolate to themselves. They are protected by the federal constitution from violations by the state or federal governments, but not from individual trespasses except for violations of a federal statute enacted in pursuance of the federal constitution. In the instant case, no federal statute is relied upon by the appellee, and no state or federal action is alleged to have threatened to take or injure its property. Barron v. Baltimore, 7 Pet. 243, 32 U.S. 242, 8 L.Ed. 672; Boyd v. United States, 116 U.S. 616, 624-641, 6 S.Ct. 529, 29 L.Ed. 746; Spies v. Illinois, 123 U.S. 131, 8 S.Ct. 22, 31 L.Ed. 80; Twining v. New Jersey, 211 U.S. 78, 100-114, 29 S.Ct. 14, 53 L.Ed. 97; Weeks v. United States, 232 U.S. 383, 34 S.Ct. 341, 58 L.Ed. 652, L.R.A. 1915B, 834, Ann. Cas. 1915C, 1177; Gouled v. United States, 255 U.S. 298, 41 S.Ct. 261, 65 L.Ed. 647; Burdeau v. McDowell, 256 U.S. 465, 41 S.Ct. 574, 65 L.Ed. 1048, 13 A.L.R. 1159; Feldman v. United States, 322 U.S. 487, 490, 64 S.Ct. 1082, 1083, 88 L.Ed. 1408, 154 A.L.R. 982; Entich v. Corrington, 1765, 19 Howell's State Trials, 1029; Hall v. United States, 9 Cir., 41 F.2d 54."

Appellants cannot be deprived of a right of property, which they would not have, were it not given to and created for them by the state. Whether a right of property is created by common law or statutory law, an individual person has no vested property interests in any such rule of law. Such a right, once created, cannot be taken away without due process. But the law itself may be changed at the will of the Legislature, which is, indeed, only fulfilling its function to remedy, by statutes, defects in the common law and to adapt the law, both statutory and common, to the changes of time and circumstances. Such changes and remedies are not denials of due process. *Mondou v. New York, N.H. and H.R. Co.*, 223 U.S. 1.

IV

Section 537.090, R.S., Mo., 1959, Cannot Be a Denial of Equal Protection of the Law under Amendment XIV, U. S. Constitution

The wrongful death law involved here, including the limitation of recovery, is a broad law which applies to any death occurring in the State of Missouri with equal right and remedy available to all persons regardless of citizenship or domicile. It does not discriminate against any particular class or classes of persons. The remedy is available to all who fall within the purview of the right created by the legislature.

Such a statute cannot afford any substantial basis to a claim of discrimination under the equal protection clause of the Fourteenth Amendment. This Court has held that:

> "The inhibition that no State shall deprive any person within its jurisdiction of the equal protection of the laws was designed to prevent any person or class of persons from being singled out as a special subject for discriminating and hostile legislation." *McPherson* v. *Blacker*, 146 U.S. 1, l.c. 39.

The privileges and immunities protected by the Fourteenth Amendment are privileges and immunities arising out of the Federal government and granted or secured by the Constitution. *Duncan* v. *Missouri*, 152 U.S. 377. A right of action created by a state legislature arising out of events which occurred within the territorial jurisdiction of that state is not a privilege or immunity granted or secured by the Federal Constitution. Even in cases where a state legislature has abrogated common law rights and provided substitute remedies and rights, specifically Workmen's Compensation laws, this Court has held that such a statute is not a denial of equal protection of the laws.

Northern Pacific Railroad Company v. *Neese*, 239 U.S. 614. See also *Schloss* v. *Matteucci*, (10th Cir.) 260 F.2d 16.

V

Appellants Are Not and Cannot Be Deprived of Any Privileges and Immunities under Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1, U. S. Constitution

It clearly appears from the record brought up by appeal (Appellants' Transcript on Appeal, Page 21) that appellants are citizens and residents of the State of Missouri.

This Court has clearly held that Article IV, Section 2, Clause 1, U. S. Constitution, in effect, prevents a state from discriminating against the citizens of other states in favor of its own. *Hague* v. *Committee for Industrial Organization*, 307 U.S. 496, 511. Article IV, Section 2, U. S. Constitution, is limited to circumstances wherein diversity of citizenship exists, a condition totally absent here. *Blass* v. *Weigel*, (D.C. New Jersey) 85 F. Supp. 775, 781.

CONCLUSION

By reason of the above and foregoing, it becomes clear that the decision of the Missouri Supreme Court, in the case below, does not violate any rights of appellants, that Section 537.090 is not repugnant to Amendment XIV or Article IV, Section 2, U. S. Constitution, and that no

substantial Federal question is raised on this appeal. The appeal should, therefore, be dismissed.

Respectfully submitted,

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No. 13[redacted]168

IN THE

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OCTOBER TERM, 1965

WALLACE GLICK, by His Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, Individually,
Appellants,

vs.

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Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI.

APPELLANTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL

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No. 1350

IN THE

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OCTOBER TERM, 1965

WALLACE GLICK, by His Guardian and Curator, Bessie McGinty, and Bessie McGinty, Individually,
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Appellees.

ON APPEAL FROM THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSOURI.

APPELLANTS' BRIEF IN OPPOSITION TO MOTION TO DISMISS APPEAL

I. Right to Life Is Protected from State Encroachment by This Court

Appellees contend that this Court's hands are tied because the right to life, and its corollary, the duty to compensate fully for life destroyed, does not merit federal protection.

Such was the position of the Court back in 1873 with the *Slaughterhouse Cases*, 16 Wall. 36, but "the rationale of the Court in the *Slaughterhouse Cases* was gradually to be abandoned. The Court was to begin to protect individual rights against state encroachment by finding that the state infringement of those rights was a deprivation of life, liberty, or property without due process of law, forbidden by the Fourteenth Amendment." WILLIAMS, THE SUPREME COURT *SPEAKS* 132-133.

Griswold v. *Connecticut*, 381 U.S. 479, certainly demonstrates that this Court in today's world properly takes jurisdiction to protect fundamental rights of individuals against the state.

II. Protection of Life Was Part of the Early Common Law in the United States and Particularly Found Recognition in Missouri

Though it is submitted that a federal question is presented regardless of this Court's views on whether or not life was protected by wrongful death awards at common law, appellees make much of the historical error which numerous courts, including this Court in 1877 in *Insurance Company* v. *Brame*, 95 U.S. 754, were led into by an "off the cuff" holding of a trial judge.

Every scholar who has turned his attention to the history of the common law death action concludes that the right to recover for wrongful death was one of the most fully established of all rights in early English law. Appleman, "Common Law Causes of Action for Wrongful Death," 1957 TRIAL AND TORT TRENDS 61, 64; Holdsworth, "The Origin of the Rule in Baker v. Bolton," 32 L. Q. Rev. 431 (1916).

Justice Frantz of the Colorado Supreme Court recently reviewed the history in his talk in Denver, May 8, 1963:

"In early English law the life of every man, including the King, was estimated as a certain price, which was called 'wer'. The amount varied according to the station and dignity of the person. . . .

"Wer is an old English word meaning 'man'. Gild is an old English word meaning 'compensation'. In Pollock and Maitland's 'History of English Law', we are told:

> * * * Full scales of composition are established. A freeman's life has a regular value set upon it, called *wergild*, literally 'man's price' or 'man-payment' or oftener in English documents *wer* simply; moreover, for injuries to the person short of death there is an elaborate tariff. . . ."

The entire uproar in modern English law came about when a trial judge, "whose forte was never common sense" [PROSSER, TORTS (3d ed. at 927)], in an *ipse dixit* in 1808—long after the United States had begun its own common law development—stated: In a civil court the death of a human being could not be complained of as an injury. *Baker* v. *Bolton*, 1 Camp. 493, 10 Rev. Rep. 743, 170 Eng. Repr. 1033 (1808). It has repeatedly been noted that the decision contained no citation of precedent and no rationale. Thus, the decision was completely unsupported by either authority or reason.

"It must be remembered that Baker v. Bolton was a *nisi prius* case, tried in the local court before a single judge rather than en banc in the superior court at Westminster. The case involved only a small amount of money and apparently was not extensively argued. Ellenborough's reported opinion is very brief, and the controversial rule of law was laid down without either sustaining reasoning or supporting authority." Smedley, "Wrongful Death: Bases of the Common Law Rules," 13 *Vand. L. Rev.* 605, 614-615;

Voss, "Recovery of Damages for Wrongful Death at Common Law, at Civil Law, and in Louisiana," 6 *Tul. L. Rev.* 201, 205 ("The absurdity and injustice of such a doctrine is apparent.").

Tiffany, in his DEATH BY WRONGFUL ACT (ed. 2) 16, states that no satisfactory reason for the rule has ever been suggested. BURDICK, LAW OF TORTS 231:

> ". . . it is a matter of regret and wonder that the courts in the last century did not reject the rule as barbarous." See, also 1 JAGGARD, TORTS 327-328.

Missouri did reject the rule. *James* v. *Christy,* 18 Mo. 162 (1853). It is submitted that the force of *James* still stands. *Note,* 14 *St. L. L. Rev.* 184, 190 (as of 1929, case never overruled). Also, it should be noted that Mr. Justice Hunt, in *Brame,* was cited to *James* but he declined to discuss it as he distinguished other cases cited.

Professor Keefe's commentary in his column in the American Bar Association JOURNAL bears noting:

> "The basic difficulty in these cases is that we are still laboring under the delusion that an American personal representative whose deceased is wrongfully killed, needs Lord Campbell to permit our courts to entertain the action against the wrongdoer. Can this be any longer true?" (Vol. 48 at 877).

A follow-up opinion is quoted in the same column in the December, 1962 issue (Vol. 48 at 1182):

> "As far as I have been able to discover, a complete misunderstanding has existed in the American courts on this subject for too many years.
>
> "The common law revolved around a single precept: For every injury, a remedy. The right of a widow to recover for the wrongful killing of her husband was recognized in ancient days. 'Every man's

life had a fixed money value, called the wergild. In the case of a freeman, this compensation for murder was payable to his kindred.' (*English Constitutional History*, by Taswell-Langmead, 7th ed. 1911, page 32).

"The Magna Charta, Sec. 54 stated: . . . 'No one shall be taken or imprisoned on the appeal of a woman except for the death of her husband.' 'Appeal' used here has no relation to the modern meaning. It was the right of the widow, and those representing her, to institute a private suit, resulting in a criminal punishment which could not be pardoned by the crown. This was the principle. In practice, it represented legalized blackmail of the guilty party in a death which resulted in a money recovery for the widow; and was well supported in practice. The 'appeal' could be carried out even if the defendant had already been indicted and tried in a criminal action and acquitted. 'Appeals' were finally abolished in 1819, because the principle of recovery for wrongful death was effectively embodied in the English law.

"Another example of the right to recover for wrongful death, was that in 'escape', wherein a person suffered death in a municipality. * * * This was enacted in 1285. * * * This principle remained in English law until late in the 19th century when the counties took over the responsibility.

"C. K. Allen . . . quotes the principle which should apply as stated by Lord Mansfield: 'The reason and spirit of cases make law, not the letter of particular precedents.' And again, 'the law does not consist of particular cases, but of general principles, which are illustrated and explained by these cases.'

"The entire law of 'Appeal' and 'Escape' appears to have been unknown to our own judges. In addition, there was no true knowledge in this country of the practice at common law. Poor abstracting of judg-

ments and economic unwillingness of the young states to accept the burdens recognized by English municipalities, both combined to repress the principle that 'for every injury, there is a remedy.'

"The exhaustive analysis of present day scholars of alleged common law precedents is a necessity. It is vital to establish a correct map of the law's topography.

"As you point out, the issue is real, and the need for a reappreciation of the common law is vital."

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